(c) by when this scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There was no delay on the part of the Government in deciding the matter. The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) already provides that the unit area of crop insurance may be a district/tehsil/taluka/block or other smaller contiguous area subject to the condition that the State Government has the yield data for last three years for wheat and paddy and for last 5 years for millets, oilseeds and pulses for the concerned unit area and it is possible to conduct atleast 16 crop cutting experiments in each of this area for each of the crop covered under the CCIS at the end of every season.

As regards covering the non-loanee farmers under the CCIS, there is no proposal to extend the CCIS to the non-loanee farmers.

(c) Does not arise in view of answer to (a) and (b) above.

Proposal for Fishing Harbour at Malpe Karnataka

332. SHRI J. P. JAVALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Karnataka Government have submitted a proposal to the Government of India seeking administrative approval for the construction of fishing harbour at Malpe Development of II Stage; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay in the grant of approval?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir. The proposal for the development of Malpe Fishing Harbour Second Stage was received from the Government of Karnataka in June, 1983.

State Government were advised to complete all the works sanctioned in 1976 for the development of Malpe Fishing Harbour First Stage before taking up the Second Stage. As it was getting delayed, the mater was discussed in a meeting with the State Government on 8th June, 1987. In the light of those discussions, action is pending with the State Government both in respect of the completion of First Stage and revision of the proposals for the Second Stage.

(b) Does not arise.

Problem Villages in the Country

333. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the estimated number of villages likely to face drinking water problem before next monsoon; State-wise;

(b) what steps are being taken to reduce the number of such villages; and

(c) what steps are being considered to make the drinking water available to all the people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHAN POOJARY): (a) A statement showing number of No-source Problem Villages likely to remain uncovered as on 1-3-1989 is enclosed. (*See* below).

(b) and (c) The programme of supplying safe drinking water to rural areas continues to receive highest priority at the Central Government and State Government levels. It is

aimed to cover all the residual problem villages with safe drinking facilities by the end of Seventh Plan. The National Drinking Water Mission was set up to give required thrust to the programme by evolving cost effective technology mix for solving water problem by applying appropriate scientific and technological inputs in an integrated and inter-disciplinary manner.

Action Plan in terms of norms of problem villages has already been drawn up for coverage of residual problem villages in 1988-89. States have been advised to finalise the programme for 1989-90. 55 Mini Mission (Project Areas) have been set up through out the country where Technology Mission activities would be concentrated in collaboration with scientific institutions and concerned Departments and solutions found therein are being simultaneously replicated in other areas through normal programmes. For visible results Nation-wise sub-missions have been established for solving specific problems encountered in rural drinking water supply. The sub-missions are for (i) Scientific Source finding, Water quality and quantity monitoring, conservation of water and recharge of aquifers, (ii) Eradication of Guinea-worm, (iii) Control of Fluorsis; (iv) Desalination of Water; and (v) Removal of excess iron. State-wise detailed Action Plan for coverage of problem villages in a systematic manner has been prepared to enable strong monitoring and optimum use of available resources according to a strict time schedule. State/UTs under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) are re-orienting priorities and implementation plans to accelerate the coverage of problem villages. Government of India is continuing to supplement the efforts of States/UTs by providing substantial financial assistance under the Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Statement

State/UT	No. of 'No Source' Problem Villages likely to remain as on 1-4-1989;
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	0*
Arunachal Pradesh	0*
Assam	2361
Bihar	0*
Goa	3
Gujarat	922
Haryana	424
Himachal Pradesh	1393
Jammu and Kashmir	1169

1	2
Karnataka	0*
Kerala	0*
Madhya Pradesh	0*
Maharashtra	430
Manipur	231
Meghalaya	1653
Mizoram	204
Nagaland	198
Orissa	2363
Punjab	1196
Rajasthan	1174
Sikkim	0*
Tamil Nadu	1525
Tripura	*601*
Uttar Pradesh	5060
West Bengal	0*
D & N Haveli	0*
A & N Islands	0*
Lakshadweep	0*
Pondicherry	0*
Delhi	0
Chandigarh	0
TOTAL	20907

*All Villages will be partially covered in these States by 31-3-1989.

Welfare Schemes for Tribals

334. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) how many welfare schemes for Tribals remained unimplemented during the last three years;

(b) how much budgeted financial allocation on above schemes remained unutilised during the last three years, State-wise, alongwith the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for maximum utilisation of welfare schemes for tribals?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) No welfare scheme for tribals remained